Fletcher, Heald & Hildreth, P.L.C. 1300 North 17th Street 11th floor Arlington VA 22209 703-812-0400 (voice) 703-812-0486 (fax)

> MITCHELL LAZARUS 703-812-0440 LAZARUS@FHHLAW.COM

November 26, 2001

Ms. Magalie Salas, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street SW Washington DC 20554

Re: ET Docket No. 98-153 -- Revision of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Ultra-Wideband Transmission Systems

Ex Parte Communication

Dear Ms. Salas:

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules, on behalf of XtremeSpectrum, Inc., I am electronically filing this written ex parte communication in the above-referenced proceeding.*

On Friday, November 23, John McCorkle of XtremeSpectrum transmitted the attached materials to Michael J. Marcus of the Office of Engineering and Technology.

If there are any questions about this filing, please call me at the number above.

Respectfully submitted,

Mitchell Lazarus Counsel for XtremeSpectrum, Inc.

^{*} XtremeSpectrum, with 67 employees, conducts research in ultra-wideband communications systems as its sole business. XtremeSpectrum intends to become a ultra-wideband communications manufacturer once the Commission authorizes certification of such systems. XtremeSpectrum takes no position on ultra-wideband radar applications.

ARSR -- What it is Air Route Surveillance Radar



Performance Requirement

200 nm (370 km) for a 2.2 m² (3.4 dBm²) RCS airplane in clear air

Specifications

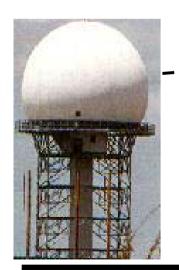
- Antenna
 - Maximum gain 41.8dBi
 - Nine vertically stacked beams with different gains
 - Beam-One 3 dB Beamwidth Vertical 2.0, Horizontal 1.4 Degrees

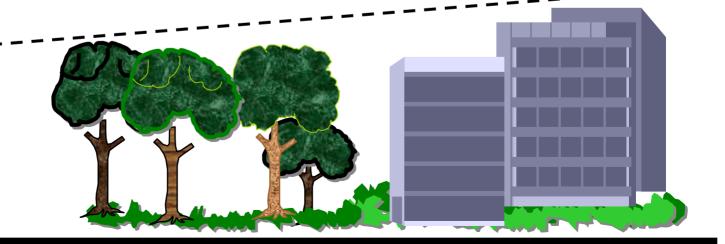
	ARSR-3	ARSR-4
Average Power	2.7 kW	2.5 kW
Peak Power	4.6 MW	93 kW
Peak EIRP	69.6 GW	1.4 GW
Pulse Width	2.2 μ s	59-89 μs
Bandwidth	690 kHz	690 kHz
Noise Floor	-112 dBm	-112 dBm
200 V/m RadHaz Distance	7200 m	1065 m
Frequency	1215-1400 MHz	1215-1400 MHz
Rotation Rate	5 rpm	5 rpm

ARSR-3 & 4 Air Route Surveillance Radars



- These radars are limited by clutter, NOT their own receiver-noise
 - The beam is aimed above buildings and other obstructions
 - The hypothetical 30m height UWB assumed by NTIA cannot occur in practice
 - -A 30m tall building must be to close (480 m) for the peak antenna lobe to hit the roof
 - -This range is too close (causes blockage, it is not safe, should not happen)
 - -At closer ranges the main lobe hits into the building below the roof.
 - Siting is used to avoid radiation hazard and minimize clutter
- The target signal strength is very high
- Any emission limits applied to GPS bands cover this radar

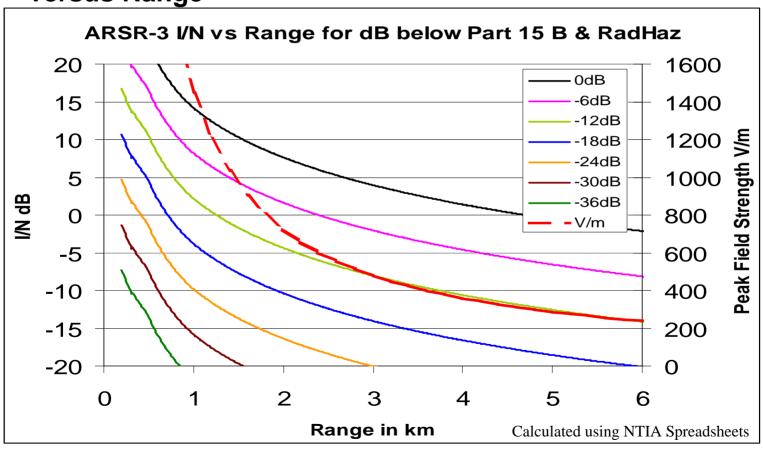




ARSR-3 Interference to Noise Ignoring Clutter

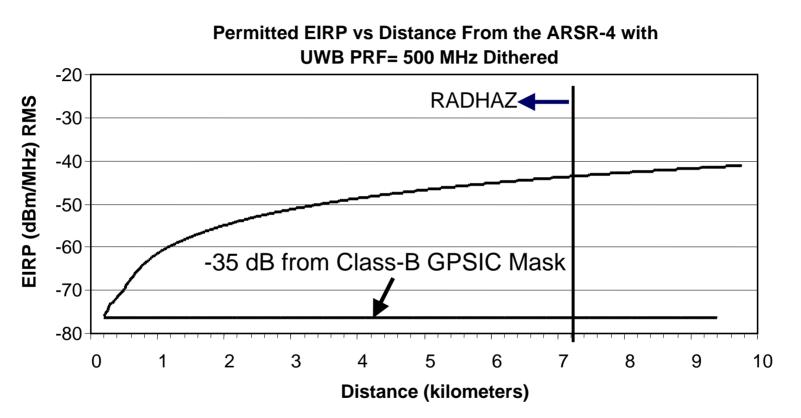


Field Strength at UWB location (Red) and I/N at Radar versus Range



ARSR - 3 Interference versus Range UWB Elevated 30 Meters





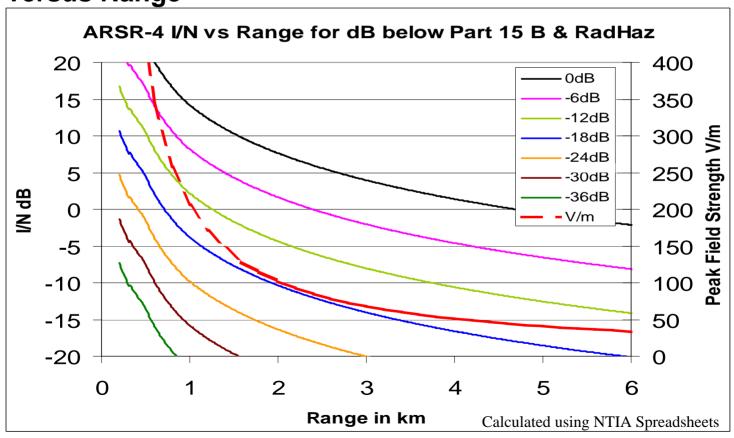
GPSIC's suggested limit (-35 dB) sets onset of interference at 200 meters

ARSR-3 radars operate with ground-level and elevated outdoor pedestrian UWB devices at the 7.2 km RadHaz range

ARSR-4 Interference to Noise Ignoring Clutter

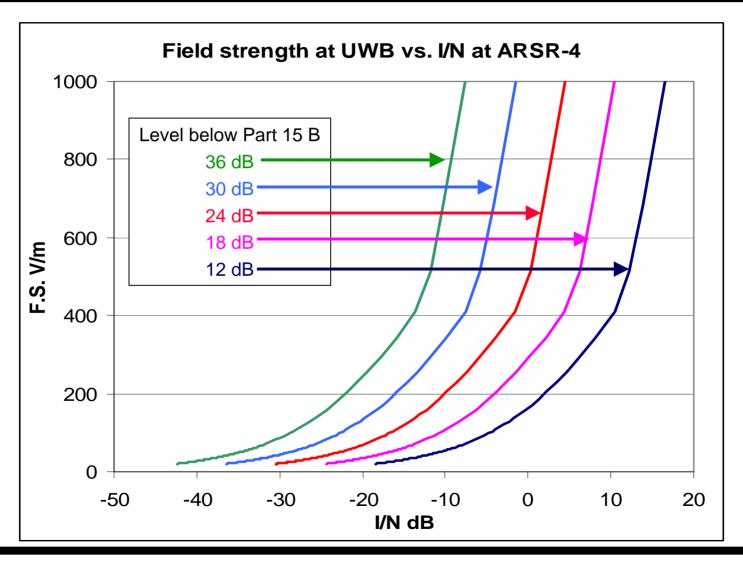


Field Strength at UWB location (Red) and I/N at Radar versus Range



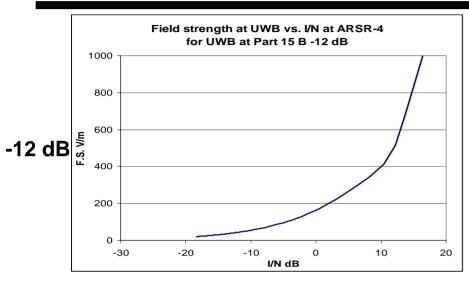
ARSR-4 Field Strength vs Interference/Noise Ignoring Clutter

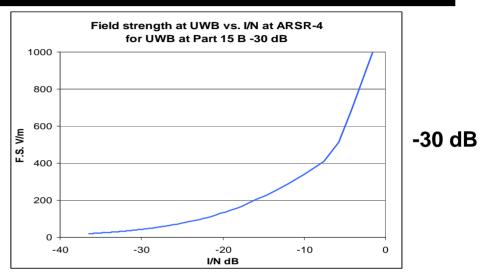


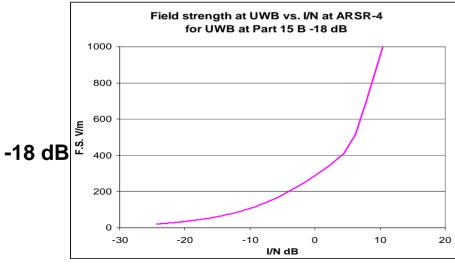


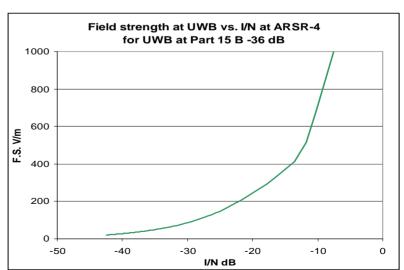
ARSR-4 Field Strength vs Interference/Noise Ignoring Clutter









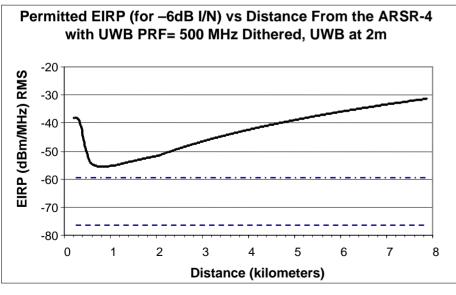


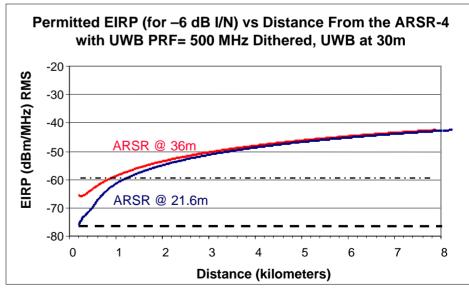
-36 dB

ARSR-4 NTIA Spreadsheet Calculations To raise the noise figure by 1 dB



- Using NTIA Spreadsheets (Ignoring the SNR and just considering its own receiver-noise)
 - A 2 m UWB cannot raise noise floor 1dB no matter how close
 - A 30 m UWB must be closer than 1.25 km
- But the receiver noise floor is NOT the issue
 - The radiation at 1 km is 200 V/m
 - Signal is huge





ARSR-4 Performance The noise floor is NOT the issue



- Signal from a 2.2 m² RCS airplane 200 n mi away is huge
 - Over 10,000 times stronger (40 dB) than a –59.3 dBm/MHz UWB device at 30m height and 1.25 km away
 - Over 2,500 times stronger (34 dB) than a –53.3 dBm/MHz device proposed in the NPRM
 - Over 100 times stronger (22 dB) than a Class-B UWB device
 - The clutter is always stronger than the UWB device
- The radar continues to perform its function
- There is NO harmful interference

